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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/724,700	ARATANI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Marcus T. Riley	2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 December 2003.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 02 December 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date attached. 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1, 2 and 4-8** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narushima (US 6,774,951 hereinafter, Narushima '951) in combination with Nomura et al. (US 6,490,692 hereinafter, Nomura '692).

Regarding claim 1; Narushima '951 discloses a data broadcasting receiving and reproducing apparatus comprising: receiving means for receiving a digital broadcasting wave ("The STB 30 may be configured for receiving a variety of digital broadcast, such as ground wave broadcast, satellite broadcast or wire broadcast." column 8, lines 55-57); data obtaining means for obtaining data broadcasting data constructed by a plurality of contents from said digital broadcasting wave received by said receiving means ("...if the contents information comprehended in the digital broadcast received by the STB 30 is described in the HTML form, as shown in FIG. 17, this description is expanded by e.g., the picture decoder 56, data decoder 58 and the CPU system 65 in the STB 30, so that a picture shown in FIG. 18 is demonstrated on the display device 31... That is, since the contents information distributed by digital broadcast is routinely used for an application for demonstration on the display device 31, the background

color tends to be high in density, or tends to be of the same order of magnitude as the luminance of the text color. So, if the contents information is directly printed, the printed contents are extremely poor in appearance. So, according to the present invention, the contents information stated as shown in FIG. 17 is converted by the contents information conversion unit 68 provided in the STB 30 into the HTML form shown for example in FIG. 19... That is, the contents information conversion unit 68 converts the contents information, specified so that the background color in demonstration on the display device 31 will be gray, into that with the pale background color. So, if the as-converted contents information is printed by the printer 32, there may be obtained printing results improved in text appearance as shown in FIG. 20.” column 20, lines 46-67 thru column 21, lines 1-11); display control means for displaying said plurality of contents onto display means on the basis of said data broadcasting data obtained by said data obtaining means (“Moreover, the contents information conversion unit 68 converts the description specifying the size or style of the display fonts in the display device 31 in FIG. 17” column 21, lines 16-18); a print control means for converting the contents selected by said selecting means into print-data and outputting said print data to printing means (“The printer includes inputting means for receiving the contents information output from the reception device, contents information converting means for converting at least a portion of the contents information received from the inputting means into contents suited to printing and printing means for printing the contents information converted by the contents information converting means.” column 4, lines 10-17).

Narushima '951 does not expressly disclose selecting means for selecting specific one of said plurality of contents displayed on said display means on the basis of print permission/

inhibition information showing permission or inhibition of printing of each contents; or a print maintenance means for changing said print permission/inhibition information, wherein said print maintenance means changes said print permission/inhibition information in accordance with command information.

Nomura '692 discloses selecting means for selecting specific one of said plurality of contents displayed on said display means on the basis of print permission/inhibition information showing permission or inhibition of printing of each contents ("Operation panel 70 is provided with a print key 71 for instructing initiation of copying, a ten key 80 for setting the number of copying by inputting a number using 1 to 0, a clear key 91 for clearing the input number of copying, a paper sheet select key 92 for selecting a kind of paper for copying, a density up key 93 and a density down key 94 for adjusting the density of images, a magnification up key 100, an equal scale magnification key 101 and a magnification down key 102 for changing magnification for copying, a reset key 95 for resetting copying conditions set by operating the above keys, a mode select key 96 for selecting a 2 in 1 mode for copying original images for two sheets in a single sheet, an LCD panel 72 for displaying copying conditions such as copying magnification and various messages, and an LED103 for displaying the copying density. LCD panel 72 conducts copying number display, copying magnification display and message display for notifying the size of paper sheet and operation immediately after turning on the power supply as illustrated in FIG. 2." column 5, lines 7-25). See also ("As illustrated in FIG. 4, when the power supply is turned on by operating power supply switch 2, host CPU 203 starts processing and initializes the internal RAM and register or the like in step S1. Then in step S2, the internal timer defining time necessary for one routine is started. Then a key input processing (step S3) for

detecting input of each key on operation panel 70 and input of maintenance key 50 is executed, followed sequentially by a display processing (step S4) for controlling display panel 72 and LED 103 on operation panel 70, a backup processing (step S5) for returning a sub CPU reset by a watchdog timer to the state before the sub CPU is reset, a start request processing (step S6) for instructing permission or inhibition" column 6, lines 50-62); a print maintenance means for changing said print permission/inhibition information, wherein said print maintenance means changes said print permission/inhibition information in accordance with command information ("As illustrated in FIG. 4, when the power supply is turned on by operating power supply switch 2, host CPU 203 starts processing and initializes the internal RAM and register or the like in step S1. Then in step S2, the internal timer defining time necessary for one routine is started. Then a key input processing (step S3) for detecting input of each key on operation panel 70 and input of maintenance key 50 is executed, followed sequentially by a display processing (step S4) for controlling display panel 72 and LED 103 on operation panel 70, a backup processing (step S5) for returning a sub CPU reset by a watchdog timer to the state before the sub CPU is reset, a start request processing (step S6) for instructing permission or inhibition..." column 6, lines 50-62).

Narushima '951 and Nomura '692 are combinable because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems ("Operation panel 70 is provided with a print key 71 for instructing initiation of copying," Nomura '692 at column 5, lines 7-8).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer systems as taught by Narushima '951 by adding a selecting means for selecting specific one of said plurality of contents displayed on said display means on the

basis of print permission/ inhibition information showing permission or inhibition of printing of each contents; and a print maintenance means for changing said print permission/inhibition information, wherein said print maintenance means changes said print permission/inhibition information in accordance with command information as taught by Nomura '692.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it advantageous to improve operation reliability in an image forming apparatus ("It is an object of the invention to improve operation reliability in an image forming apparatus whose each image forming operation is controlled by a microprocessor." Nomura '692 at column 1, lines 53-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Narushima '951 with Nomura '692 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 2; Narushima '951 discloses where command information is transmitted together with a broadcasted event included in said digital broadcast wave and said print maintenance means makes control based on said command information in accordance with execution of said broadcasted event ("The STB 30 may be configured for receiving a variety of digital broadcast, such as ground wave broadcast, satellite broadcast or wire broadcast." column 8, lines 55-57). See also ("The printer control signal interface 66, connected to a system bus provided in the STB 30, has the function of transmitting/receiving printer control signals to or from the printer 32. The printer control signals are signals commanding the printer 32 connected to outside from the STB 30 to start or discontinue the print operation or specifying the size or contents of a picture for printing to the printer 32. The printer control signals are also signals for furnishing the information such as for completion of the printing operation, shortage

of printing sheets or ink, or stuffing of the printing sheets, from the printer 32 to the STB 30." column 12, lines 18-28).

Regarding claim 4; Narushima '951 discloses a data broadcasting print service system which includes a data broadcasting apparatus for previously adding an attribute to each contents of data comprising a plurality of contents such as video images, audio sound, characters, images, and the like, thereafter, multiplexing the resultant contents to a broadcasting wave ("The packet disassembly unit 55 performs the processing of taking out only the packet of a desired program from the signals descrambled by the descrambler 54. The signals obtained from the descrambler 54 are signals corresponding to the multiplexed versions of the contents information, such as picture information, speech information or the SI information in accordance with e.g., the MPEG2 standard. The packet disassembly unit 55 takes out only the packets of a desired program from the sent-out multiplexed signals." column 9, lines 43-51); and transmitting the multiplexed contents ("The packet disassembly unit 55 performs the processing of taking out only the packet of a desired program from the signals descrambled by the descrambler 54. The signals obtained from the descrambler 54 are signals corresponding to the multiplexed versions of the contents information, such as picture information, speech information or the SI information in accordance with e.g., the MPEG2 standard. The packet disassembly unit 55 takes out only the packets of a desired program from the sent-out multiplexed signals." column 9, lines 43-51); and in which the broadcasting data is received, stored, reproduced, and displayed by a data broadcasting receiving and reproducing apparatus of the viewer ("The packet disassembly unit 55 also acquires the SI information, while reproducing the clocks. The packet disassembly unit 55 outputs the packets taken out to the picture decoder 56, speech decoder 57,

data decoder 58 and to the contents information memory 67. Meanwhile, in the STB 30, the downconverter 50, tuner 51, digital demodulator 52, error correction unit 53, descrambler 54 and the packet disassembly unit 55 are formed as means for receiving the digital broadcast. Of course, the receiving means of the STB 30 is not limited to this configuration, it being only sufficient if the receiving means has the function of receiving the digital broadcast.” column 9, lines 51-63); and the data is transferred to a printing apparatus and print-outputted (“The data decoder 58 decodes the SI information acquired by the packet disassembly unit 55, that is the variable data information, such as the electronic program guide (EPG) information or the detailed program information. The data decoder 58 outputs the SI information, among the decoded signals, that can directly be expanded into displayable data, as SI control signal over a system bus to the CPU system 65. The SI control signals, thus output to the CPU system 65, is processed thereby, and is issued as SI display signals to the synthesizer 59. The CPU system 65 then performs conversion processing, exploiting the font data provided in the font ROM, based on the SI control signal, for conversion to displayable SI display signals. The data decoder 58 also decodes the contents information for printing by the printer 32 to output the decoded contents information to the contents information memory 67.” column 10, lines 4-19); wherein said data broadcasting receiving and reproducing apparatus further has a function for determining whether said broadcasting data is transferred to said printing apparatus or not in accordance with the attribute added to each contents of said broadcasting data (“The data decoder 58 decodes the SI information acquired by the packet disassembly unit 55, that is the variable data information, such as the electronic program guide (EPG) information or the detailed program information. The data decoder 58 outputs the SI information, among the

decoded signals, that can directly be expanded into displayable data, as SI control signal over a system bus to the CPU system 65. The SI control signals, thus output to the CPU system 65, is processed thereby, and is issued as SI display signals to the synthesizer 59. The CPU system 65 then performs conversion processing, exploiting the font data provided in the font ROM, based on the SI control signal, for conversion to displayable SI display signals. The data decoder 58, also decodes the contents information for printing by the printer 32 to output the decoded contents information to the contents information memory 67. " column 10, lines 4-19).

Narushima '951 does not expressly disclose print permission/inhibition information of each of said contents is changed in accordance with a broadcasted event.

Nomura '692 discloses and print permission/inhibition information of each of said contents is changed in accordance with a broadcasted event ("As illustrated in FIG. 4, when the power supply is turned on by operating power supply switch 2, host CPU 203 starts processing and initializes the internal RAM and register or the like in step S1. Then in step S2, the internal timer defining time necessary for one routine is started. Then a key input processing (step S3) for detecting input of each key on operation panel 70 and input of maintenance key 50 is executed, followed sequentially by a display processing (step S4) for controlling display panel 72 and LED 103 on operation panel 70, a backup processing (step S5) for returning a sub CPU reset by a watchdog timer to the state before the sub CPU is reset, a start request processing (step S6) for instructing permission or inhibition..." column 6, lines 50-62).

Narushima '951 and Nomura '692 are combinable because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems ("Operation panel 70 is provided with a print key 71 for instructing initiation of copying, " Nomura '692 at column 5, lines 7-8).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer systems as taught by Narushima '951 by adding a permission/inhibition information of each of said contents is changed in accordance with a broadcasted event as taught by Nomura '692.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it advantageous to improve operation reliability in an image forming apparatus ("*It is an object of the invention to improve operation reliability in an image forming apparatus whose each image forming operation is controlled by a microprocessor.*" Nomura '692 at column 1, lines 53-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Narushima '951 with Nomura '692 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 5; Narushima '951 discloses a reproducing method comprising the steps of: receiving a digital broadcasting wave ("*The STB 30 may be configured for receiving a variety of digital broadcast, such as ground wave broadcast, satellite broadcast or wire broadcast.*" column 8, lines 55-57); obtaining data broadcasting data for displaying a plurality of contents from said received digital broadcasting wave ("...*if the contents information comprehended in the digital broadcast received by the STB 30 is described in the HTML form, as shown in FIG. 17, this description is expanded by e.g., the picture decoder 56, data decoder 58 and the CPU system 65 in the STB 30, so that a picture shown in FIG. 18 is demonstrated on the display device 31...* That is, *since the contents information distributed by digital broadcast is routinely used for an application for demonstration on the display device 31, the background color tends to be high in density, or tends to be of the same order of magnitude as the luminance of the text color. So, if the contents information is directly printed, the printed contents are*

extremely poor in appearance. So, according to the present invention, the contents information stated as shown in FIG. 17 is converted by the contents information conversion unit 68 provided in the STB 30 into the HTML form shown for example in FIG. 19... That is, the contents information conversion unit 68 converts the contents information, specified so that the background color in demonstration on the display device 31 will be gray, into that with the pale background color. So, if the as-converted contents information is printed by the printer 32, there may be obtained printing results improved in text appearance as shown in FIG. 20.” column 20, lines 46-67 thru column 21, lines 1-11); controlling display means so as to display said plurality of contents (“Moreover, the contents information conversion unit 68 converts the description specifying the size or style of the display fonts in the display device 31 in FIG. 17” column 21, lines 16-18); and converting specific contents selected on the basis of print permission/inhibition information showing permission or inhibition of printing of each of said plurality of contents into print data (“The printer includes inputting means for receiving the contents information output from the reception device, contents information converting means for converting at least a portion of the contents information received from the inputting means into contents suited to printing and printing means for printing the contents information converted by the contents information converting means.” column 4, lines 10-17).

Narushima ‘951 does not expressly disclose where said print permission/inhibition information is changed in accordance with received command information.

Nomura ‘692 discloses a where said print permission/inhibition information is changed in accordance with received command information (“As illustrated in FIG. 4, when the power supply is turned on by operating power supply switch 2, host CPU 203 starts processing and

initializes the internal RAM and register or the like in step S1. Then in step S2, the internal timer defining time necessary for one routine is started. Then a key input processing (step S3) for detecting input of each key on operation panel 70 and input of maintenance key 50 is executed, followed sequentially by a display processing (step S4) for controlling display panel 72 and LED 103 on operation panel 70, a backup processing (step S5) for returning a sub CPU reset by a watchdog timer to the state before the sub CPU is reset, a start request processing (step S6) for instructing permission or inhibition..." column 6, lines 50-62).

Narushima '951 and Nomura '692 are combinable because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems ("Operation panel 70 is provided with a print key 71 for instructing initiation of copying," Nomura '692 at column 5, lines 7-8).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer systems as taught by Narushima '951 by adding where said print permission/inhibition information is changed in accordance with received command information as taught by Nomura '692.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it advantageous to improve operation reliability in an image forming apparatus ("It is an object of the invention to improve operation reliability in an image forming apparatus whose each image forming operation is controlled by a microprocessor." Nomura '692 at column 1, lines 53-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Narushima '951 with Nomura '692 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 6; Narushima '951 discloses a method according to claim 5, wherein a page description language to display said plurality of contents includes a script for changing said

print permission/inhibition information in response to said command information ("...it is possible for the STB 30 to perform the conversion of the moving pictures and still pictures in need of a large computational capability, with the printer 32 then taking charge of the conversion processing in need of only limited computational capability, such as changes of the tag contents of the markup language. The picture decoder 56 and the data decoder 58 may also be used as the contents information conversion unit 68 in the STB 30. By so doing, the hardware indispensable for an actual product may be efficiently utilized in the STB 30 and in the printer 32..." column 24, lines 43-53).

Regarding claim 7; Narushima '951 discloses an apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said command information is transmitted in a broadcast wave ("...means for interconnecting the receiver, display device and the printer for signal transmission may be a so-called wired signal transmission means for interconnecting signal lines, such as conductors or optical fibers, or so-called radio signal transmission means for transmitting signals by electrical waves or infrared rays. The signal transmission means may also be those constructed in accordance with various standards, such as IEEE802.3 (Ethernet), IEEE1394 or USB." column 8, lines 26-35).

Regarding claim 8; Narushima '951 discloses a method according to claim 5, wherein said command information is transmitted in a broadcast wave ("...means for interconnecting the receiver, display device and the printer for signal transmission may be a so-called wired signal transmission means for interconnecting signal lines, such as conductors or optical fibers, or so-called radio signal transmission means for transmitting signals by electrical waves or infrared

rays. The signal transmission means may also be those constructed in accordance with various standards, such as IEEE802.3 (Ethernet), IEEE1394 or USB. " column 8, lines 26-35).

3. **Claim 3** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Narushima '951 and Nomura '692 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Walter (US 6,189,790 hereinafter, Walter '790).

Regarding claim 3; the combination of Narushima '951 and Nomura '692 does not expressly disclose where said data broadcasting data includes charge information set in each of said contents and said display control means sums the charge information of the contents selected by said selecting means and displays the sum.

Walter '790 discloses where said data broadcasting data includes charge information set in each of said contents and said display control means sums the charge information of the contents selected by said selecting means and displays the sum ("It should therefore be appreciated that the sum of each of the items recorded in the transaction table (1) minus any reductions (e.g. coupons), and (2) plus any applicable taxes is the amount that the customer pays for his or her transaction. Moreover, data stored in the transaction table is printed out on the printer 36 thereby generating a printed itemized list for the customer at the end of his or her transaction... In particular, one or more initialization instructions are displayed on the display monitor 32 which instruct the customer to (1) touch a particular area of the display monitor 32 or push a particular button on the keypad 34 in order to select a desired method of payment, and/or (2) identify himself or herself by inserting a loyalty card, debit card, credit card, or smart card into the card reader 30." column 7, lines 27-36).

Narushima '951 and Nomura '692 are combinable with Walter '790 because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems ("The printer 36 is coupled to the processing unit 26 via a data communication line 41. The printer 36 is provided to, for example, print receipts for the customer..." Walter '790 at column 6, lines 38-41).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the onboard communication unit as taught by Narushima '951 and Nomura '692 by adding where said data broadcasting data includes charge information set in each of said contents and said display control means sums the charge information of the contents selected by said selecting means and displays the sum as taught by Walter '790.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it advantageous to provides user friendly instruction to a customer in order to facilitate operation of the terminal ("It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a retail checkout terminal which provides user friendly instruction to a customer in order to facilitate operation of the terminal." Walter '790 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Narushima '951 and Nomura '692 with Walter '790 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Conclusion

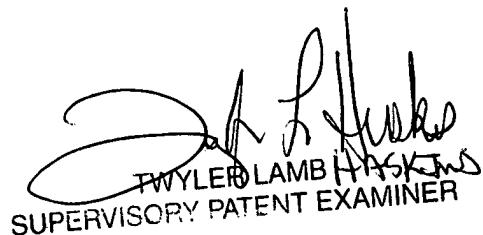
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marcus T. Riley whose telephone number is 571-270-1581. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30-5:00, est.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler L. Haskins can be reached on 571-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



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